FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,577.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 87.]

Growing Old.

I am not old, O Friend! though treacherous time,
Which promised ever fairer days to come,
Has robbed the cheek of bloom, the eye of fire,
And feathered silver frost amid the brown
Of locks you laid your hand in blessing on
When I was but a child. I am not old,
Though all the flowers of spring time withered be,—
Though summer has swept on to harvest days,—
Though bright autumn's gold has changed to brown.
Not old, nor can be, Love, while thou art near.
For thou, dear heart, to all my years hast been
A chalice into which life's best has flowed;
And thou in love hast hoarded my life's best;
Not as unhere ashes for a funeral urn,
Gathered from embers of a soul's dead fires;
But by some subtle spiritual charm,
All shine and shine alone, the bloom of spring,
Fragrance of summer, and the autumn's glow
Of flaming gold and ruby, stay with thee.
And thou canst bring them back at will to me;
The same, yet not the same, more fragrant, fair,
And tender, for long hiding in thy heart.

If thou but treasure still my long-lost youth,
Counting my late fruits sweet,—finding fresh green
Neath faded leaves of autumn,—I am young,
Not can I see youth except through loss of thee.
—*Mary Lowe Dickinson, in the Century.*

The Political Outlook.

Mr. Dawson editor of the Charleston *News and Courier*, a member of the National Executive Committee writes from New York under date Sept 18, as follows:

During the week that I have been in this great city I have obtained, by personal investigation and inquiry, information which enables me to give the readers of *The News and Courier* a tolerably fair idea of the complicated political situation. Complicated it is by the circumstance that six candidates for President are already in the field. The candidacy of each one will affect the final result. Even Mrs. Lockwood is not a wholly unimportant factor in political calculations, inasmuch as there are some disgusted Republicans in New York who cannot make up their minds to vote for the Democratic candidate or for Butler or St. John, and who, in this dilemma, talk of voting for the strong minded and highly respectable nominee of the Woman's Rights party. At this moment the American Alliance, which has just put its candidates in the field, can only be expected to count its supporters by the tens and hundreds; but the candidates propose to go upon the stump and may, in the confusion of politics this year, obtain thousands of votes. The struggle at last is between Cleveland and Blaine, and the movements of the other candidates have importance only so far as they lessen or increase the strength of the standard-bearers of the Democratic and Republican parties.

I. The first requisite for an intelligent understanding of the condition of politics at this time is to fix in one's mind what is necessary for Democratic success. This year 401 Presidential electors will be chosen by the people of the several States. The vote necessary to elect the President, therefore, is 201, which is a majority of 401. The Southern States have 153 electoral votes. It is for the National Democratic party to decide, in selecting its candidates, whether the electoral votes necessary to complete the majority should be sought in the East or West. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland made New York State, primarily, the battle ground. New Jersey and Connecticut usually vote with the Empire State. The three States named have 51 electoral votes which, when added to the votes of the Southern States, make 204 electoral votes, or three more than a majority. Here then are the conditions of the political problem. The Democratic candidate can be elected by securing the vote of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. To enlarge the party's opportunities the National Convention nominated ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President, the expectation being that he would strengthen the ticket in New York and would be sure to carry his own State which has 15 electoral votes. It is important to keep all this in mind, so that the attention of the political observer may not be distracted by movements in other States where the fight cannot under any circumstances be lost, and where, in all human probability, it will not be won.

II. How stand the Southern States? The only States about which there has been much question this year are West Virginia and Florida.

Mr. Stephen Elkins announced that the carrying of West Virginia at the State election in October was simply a "question of finance," and there was unquestionably enough ill feeling and wrangling among the Democrats in West Virginia three or four weeks ago to excuse the belief of the Republicans that they had "a fighting chance." This has been changed. The Democracy of the State are again united, the organization of the party is thorough, the canvass of the State will be complete, and there is no manner of doubt that West Virginia will give the Democratic ticket a handsome majority in October, crowned by a larger majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in November.

In Florida, the Republicans have relied on the use of money and on the Northern vote rather than upon active canvassing. This Northern vote is considerably overestimated. Four fifths of the immigrants to Florida are from the Southern States and will support the Democratic ticket. The Independent Democrats, as they call themselves, who have been nominated for the State offices and who are supported by the Republicans, advocate the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. The Registration law in Florida is irksome and causes some trouble, but it can be asserted with confidence that the Democrats will be victorious in the State, and will probably gain a Congressman in the Second district.

There is good reason then to expect that the whole of the electoral votes of the Southern States will be cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

III. Turning to New York, I feel justified in saying that, at this moment, New York State is absolutely sure to give the Democratic candidate a rousing majority. There will be a loss of Democratic votes among the laboring men, no doubt, but the subtraction will not be sufficient to cause any serious gap in the Democratic line. The Tammany Society is loyal to the core. Indeed, if Mr. John Kelly were as outspoken and as active as the rank and file are, there would be no appreciable loss of Tammany votes. It is an error to suppose that Mr. Kelly induced the General Committee of Tammany to endorse the Democratic candidates, or had any part in accomplishing this result. Mr. Kelly did not lead. He followed. The Tammany Society took Mr. Kelly along with it. Mr. Kelly on this occasion did not direct the action of the Society. I do not care to discuss Mr. Kelly's good faith. It is significant, however, that the New York *Star*, which is Mr. Kelly's organ, continues actively and unscrupulously its efforts to weaken and defeat the Democratic candidates. The *Star*, like Mr. Kelly, bowed to the decision of Tammany and announced that it would support the Democratic ticket. It does not support it. On the contrary, the *Star* is as malevolent and vindictive as Mr. Dana's paper. If Mr Kelly is not in sympathy with the *Star*, why does he not compel it to change its course, or declare his disapproval of it?

It should be remembered that all the votes the Democratic party may lose among the laboring men will go, with unimportant exceptions, to B. F. Butler, and will not directly strengthen Blaine, and against the entire loss, whatever it may be, the direct gain of Republican votes is to be set. It is stated on good authority that 50,000 Republicans in the State of New York have, under their name, announced their determination to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. This is the result of the work of the Independent Republican committees. The Democratic candidates will receive, also, a larger German vote than ever before. All accounts agree in the statement that a majority of the German voters will cast their ballots for the only party which is the out-spoken opponent of sumptuary legislation. Besides the Republicans and the Germans, who, this year, will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks, there is a large body of Republicans who will throw away their votes on the Prohibition or the Woman's Rights candidate. Already the tendency of the Republicans to vote for St. John, as a middle course, alarms the Blaine managers. It is well within the mark to say that the number of Republicans who will vote for St. John or Lockwood will fully equal the number of Democrats who will vote for Butler. On this hypothesis, New York will give Cleveland and Hendricks an exceedingly large majority.

Wherever one goes in New York the story is the same. The formation of a campaign club by the New York Produce Exchange is only another straw showing that the "business interests" of the country in this campaign are in sympathy with the Democratic candidates. Indeed, the evidences of the determination to support Cleveland and Hendricks are so numerous and wide spread, especially among those citizens who do more thinking than talking, that it would not be surprising in the least if the Democrats should carry New York State by 100,000 majority.

IV. Concerning New Jersey there need be no anxiety. That State is in good condition, and will be found in the Democratic line in November.

Connecticut last month was not as sound and healthy as could be desired, but the outlook there improves steadily. The Republican candidate for Governor is entirely acceptable to the Independent Republicans in the State, but this will not weaken their opposition to Blaine. Butler will have some following in "the Nutmeg State," and the Republicans are pushing the tariff issue to the front. On the other hand, the German voters, of whom there are at least 5,000 in Connecticut, have turned their faces towards the democrats this year, and their votes with the votes of the Independent Republicans ought to be sufficient to make the State secure.

V. With the votes of the States I have named, the Democracy will elect their candidates by a majority of three votes. But this is not all. Indiana, which has 15 electoral votes, is deemed to-day as safe for the Democrats as Virginia or New York. These 15 electoral votes would, at need, make up for the loss of both Connecticut and New Jersay. It is evident, then, that the Democratic prospects are unexpectedly bright, without any necessity of going outside of Indiana, in the West, in quest of electoral votes.

VI. It is argued that the National Democracy should devote their whole time and attention to carrying Ohio at the election to be held on October 14. A victory there in October would give the National Democracy a walk-over in November. They would probably carry every State in the Union with the exception of five or six. There is a terrible temptation, therefore, to strain the party's energies to secure a decisive success in the Buckeye State. It must be remembered, however, that during the last twenty years at least the Republicans have always carried the State elections in Ohio in the Presidential years. The Democrats carried the State for Governor in 1877, and elected their candidates in both 1882 and 1883. But the Democrats have never succeeded in securing a majority in a Presidential year. This time they have unusual advantages for the reason that the State government, in all its departments, is in Democratic hands. With the Republicans, at the same time, it is a matter of life or death to carry the State next month. For them everything depends upon it. If they lose in October, they cannot by any possibility win in November. The Republicans, therefore, will put every man and every dollar that they can command into their pivotal State. Were the election to take place to-day, the Democrats would carry Ohio by a handsome majority. It is not likely, nevertheless, that the Democracy will be able to withstand the personal and financial pressure that will be exerted during the next twenty days.

The Democracy cannot afford to meet the Republicans on their vantage ground, and will not risk it. The Democratic candidates can be elected, and will be elected, without the vote of Ohio. That State is not within the lines of battle which were marked out by the action of the Chicago Convention. The State is well organized for the Democracy, and the canvass will be vigorous and thorough, but I do not expect that the Democracy will carry Ohio next month, and the public should not be disappointed if this is the result. Four years ago the desperate and perhaps necessary effort to carry Ohio and Indiana in October caused the Democracy to lose New York in November. Losing New York, the Democracy lost the election. So fatal a tactical fault will not be committed this year.

VII. It has been shown that the Democracy will elect their candidates without any assistance from the West outside of the vote of Indiana, but the Democracy will undoubtly obtain a considerable electoral vote in the North-west. The Butler movement, which was engineered by the Blaine managers, promises to plague its inventors sorely. It will probably prevent the Democrats and Independent Republicans from carrying Massachusetts, though it is asserted that there is still some chance of victory; but the Butler movement will cost the Blaine party heavily in the North west, and has already rendered insecure some States whose votes the Republican party could count on with confidence in every preceding national election.

Michigan to-day is lost to Blaine. The fusion ticket nominated by the Democratic and National parties will unquestionably be elected, and from this source Cleveland and Hendricks will obtain six electoral votes. The electoral vote of Wisconsin will most likely be denied to Mr. Blaine. In Illinois there is strong hope of defeating Blaine, by reason of the German and Scandinavian voters. There is also a good fighting chance for the opposition in Iowa and Kansas.

It is incontestable that the German vote of the country is in revolt against Blaineism with its attendant sumptuary legislation and high taxation. Then, again, the reports from the Pacific coast are highly encouraging, despite the difficulty which the Democrats there labor under, by reason of the fact that the press agencies are controlled by the Blaine newspapers. California, it is asserted, will be firm in the faith and give Cleveland and Hendricks its eight electoral votes, and in Colorado there is strong hope of success.

VIII. When the political field is scrutinized quietly and carefully, it is evident that the chances are overwhelmingly on the side of the Democracy. The election of Cleveland and Hendricks is now assured, because of the reasonable certainty of a Democratic victory in the Southern States and in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Indiana is iron clad, and will make up for any unexpected loss outside of New York.

As a further safeguard, the Democracy will have six electoral vote s in Michigan, besides the electoral votes expected to be given by Wisconsin, California, Colorado and other States. There is abundant margin, it will be seen, and the loss of Ohio in October will simply leave the Democracy where they were in the beginning, and where they expected to be.

IX. One of the most reassuring features of the present canvass is the demand for campaign speeches and tracts illustrating and explaining the issues of the canvass and exhibiting the records of the opposing candidates. The National Democratic Committee has already distributed over 2,000,000 campaign documents, without counting the special distributions by the Congressional Committee. The Independent Committee has been actively engaged in the same good work. It is evident that this time the voters of the country are doing their own thinking, and making up their own judgment. This is what the Democracy desires. To the thoughtful and intelligent voters of the country the Democratic party with confidence appeals, and every day the Democratic candidates become stronger. Here in New York success is in the air. The tide of Democratic fortune rises steadily and with irresistible force. There is nothing in the future that can cause it to subside, or pause, until high water mark shall have been reached on the 4th of November.

I have withheld nothing that it is important for the public to know, and the conclusions here set forth, after a careful examination of the field, express, without reserve, my own expectations and opinions.

A COTTON PICKER INVENTED.—The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* alleges that a practical cotton picker has at last been invented and stands the test of actual use. The machine is claimed to pick cotton in the field for one-seventh the cost of human labor in that direction. The late crop cost fifty million dollars to pick by hand.

A peculiarity of the Texas fever: Conversation between a tenderfoot and a native of the Lone Star State: "I don't see how you are able to raise any cattle in Texas?" Why not?" "On account of the Texas fever." "There is one peculiarity about the Texas fever that you may not have heard of." "What is that?" "There has never been a case of it in Texas."—*Texas Siftings.*

A WEDDING-RING ON LOAN.—A plain gold ring in New York has "officiated" at one hundred and eighty-five weddings in two years. It is kept at Castle Garden, and loaned for use by immigrants who want to marry there.

New York Politics.

The Independent Bolt.

The second element of concern to the Republicans is the Independent Republican vote, which has its chief strength in New York and Brooklyn. It all turned in to help Governor Cleveland when he ran for Governor, and three years before that it helped to defeat Mr. Conkling's candidates for State offices. It was opposed to the election of Governor Cornell, but Cornell was elected through John Kelly's bolting of Governor Robinson, a fact that gives the Blaine men much comfort this year, for they expect Kelly's help again in the same manner. The old organization of Independents has done nothing as yet this year, and very many politicians have seen evidences that it will be less a power than ever before; but go where you may in New York city or Brooklyn you find Republicans who will vote straight for Cleveland. The dry goods salesmen and the Wall street clerks and brokers, the men in the Commercial Exchanges, the members of the hundreds of social clubs, the young and rising blood of the cities, among this kind of folks Blaine will be cut most unmercifully. A single dry goods house in Broadway may serve as an index. There are eighty voters connected with it, of whom sixty are Republicans. Of these sixty only forty are to vote for Blaine the rest going to Cleveland. There is a social club in Brooklyn where the members have been in the ratio of seventy Republicans to eighteen Democrats. Of these seventy Republicans fifty-two only say that they will vote for Blaine. The others will vote for Cleveland or not at all. There is a great deal of talk by the young men of not going to the polls this year. The situation, they say, does not rise to the dignity of politics. They are disgusted with the Republicans and with Blaine, yet are not satisfied to vote for Cleveland or any Democrat. It is with the respectable young Republicans that the Blaine men need to do some earnest and active missionary work if they wish to get a majority in this State. The feeling extends all through the State, although not to the extent that it prevails in the two large cities. It is bred of a desire to see some one beside a party hack and a man bent on making the most of personal gain out of bond transactions, mines and South American guano projects elevated to the Presidential chair. These young men express themselves after the manner of men. They say "Blaine is on the make and he is not the sort of man for whom we wish to vote. We fear he will run the country to subserve his personal ends."—*New York Times.*

HE WOULD NOT UNDERSTAND.—In the village of —— there is a Presbyterian church, several of whose members are Scotch-Irish. Their views and their practices on the subject of temperance are not in strict accord with the notions of their pastor. Some years ago he preached them a sermon in which he "came down pretty heavy," as the younger brethren described it, upon the habits of that portion of his flock which came from the province of Ulster. One in particular, McA——, a good old man, with but one failing, who occupied a pew at the side of the pulpit, was so clearly hinted at that all eyes were upon him. Even the minister expected that Mac's "Irish blood would be up." The offending brother was slightly deaf, but the teacher was so much in earnest that even the deaf could hear. But McA—— knew how to turn his infirmity to account. The benediction was scarcely ended when he had the pastor by the hand.

"Brother W——," he exclaimed, "an' it is dauncing ye are giving it to the young folk about?"

Brother W—— waited some time before he ventured another temperance sermon.—*Harper's Magazine Drawer.*

DIPTHERIA CURED.—Ruth Lockwood, the nine-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the New York *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria on Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the wind pipe. Thursday Dr. Nichols of 117 West Washington place, who was attending the child, received a copy of the Paris Figaro, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and a liquid tar into a tin pail or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense, resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief, the choking and rattle stop: the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers."

Dr. Nichols tried this treatment Saturday with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquified tar on an iron pan, he then poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire.

The rich, resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.

"I hef taken der sthore, mine dear," said Hans to his wife—"dat sthore by de corner; and already I got mine goods piled in und intured so hefy I can. Ah, effryding vas so handy; dere vas effen a match factory by der next door."

N. C., Harnett County,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE THE CLERK.

N. W. Ray and Z. B. Newton, Adm'rs of Archibald McKay *vs.* J. M. Strong, John McKay, Arch'd McKay, M. A. McKay and others, Heirs of Arch'd McKay.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

THIS is a special proceeding by the Administrator of the Estate of Archibald McKay, late of Cumberland County, N. C., to sell his lands to pay his debts, in which the heirs of the said McKay are necessary parties; and it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the question involved is one of general or common interest to all of said heirs, and that they are very numerous, and that certain of said heirs hereinafter named and referred to, cannot after due diligence be found within the State; It is on motion, ordered, that a notice be published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, requiring John M. Strong, John McKay, Archibald McKay, Wm. Rainey and wife Julia, and all the children and heirs of Alex. McKay, deceased; and of Mary Salmon Munn; and of Mary Ann Rowe; and of Elizabeth Shemwell; and of Chloe McCorquodale; and of Henrietta Purcell, and of Sarah Chloe McRorie, the names and residences of whom are unknown; and also any other heirs of the said Archibald McKay, whose names and residences are unknown, to appear at the Court House in Lillington on Tuesday, November 11th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said proceeding; in default of which the petitioners will take a decree directing a sale of the lands of which said Archibald McKay died seized; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment of his debts; And it is further adjudged that on account of the impracticability of bringing all of said heirs before the Court, that one or more may defend said action for the whole. J. W. ATKINS, Clerk of Superior Court of Harnett Coun.y.

Sept 12, 1884 85-6w

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Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

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"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
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No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

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HEADQUARTERS

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Wholesale and Retail

PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

WANTED.

Manufacturers' Selling Agencies.

Address N. Y.,
Care Observer Office.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 25, 1880. 2-1y

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS!

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

STEDMAN'S GREAT CANVASS.

Major Stedman and Judge Faircloth, the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the people of Cumberland in this town on Friday last.

Major Stedman had the opening speech and spoke for one hour and ten minutes. He is, as many of our readers know, a man of splendid appearance, his voice is good, his English of the best, and his action that of an orator. Judge MacRae and General Ransom say that he has made a great impression throughout the middle and western counties, and his debate with his Radical competitor here delighted his friends beyond measure.

Judge Faircloth is a good looking man whom Stedman accurately describes as the best man on his ticket. But he is no match for his competitor. He labors as if he wished he had not undertaken the business before him and gives up the question, in endeavoring to avoid the defensive, by claiming that it is of the present he wishes to speak, not of the past—not of that black, damnable past of reconstruction in North Carolina which makes the record of his party in this State. But it is by this record that his adversary insists his party shall be judged, now that it asks to be re-instated in power; for it has no other record here.

WHAT IS THE REPUBLICAN RECORD?

It is that of a party which found a brave people lately released from war and stripped of nearly every thing that a century of domestic peace had enabled them to lay by, struggling manfully to regain their foothold, and which under the Canby Constitution made the condition of that struggling people in what should have been peace worse than that they had suffered in war. It upset society as four years of war had not done. It set neighbor against neighbor. It saddled the State with a great debt and squandered the school funds; and yet neither built railroads nor educated children, though proclaiming itself the party of progress, enlightenment and civilization. It declared that its mission was to restore peace and good government; yet it harried the people with an armed body of ruffians under Kirk, and broke up their peace, and established a government that was a stench in the nostrils of the world.

To-day, except where the Federal hand is felt through the internal revenue and the tariff, peace and happiness prevail. Do the people wish to change this for what the record of Judge Faircloth's party warns them to avoid?

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Judge Faircloth says his party is opposed to the internal revenue, and will abolish it. Why have they not abolished it? They have had the power. But they exercised it to abolish the income tax and the taxes on bank cheques and perfumery.

AS TO THE TARIFF.

Nobody wants a protective tariff but those who hold the Money Power. If the protective tariff does not make goods higher, it has ceased to protect. If it does, lower the tariff and make goods lower by competition with the world. The home market theory of Mr. Blaine, adopted by Judge Faircloth, would not do, for the price of cotton and wheat is regulated by the price of these products in Europe.

JUDGE FAIRCLOTH.

In his reply, Judge Faircloth made no point worthy of note beyond those alluded to above, except with respect to the County government system, and the need of protection for the infant industries of the South.

With respect to the County government, he asked if the people wished to continue the surrender of local self government. Major Stedman covered this point when he said that before the adoption of the present system the government of twenty-three Eastern Counties was in the control of negroes, who paid no taxes and squandered the money of those who did.

With respect to the infant industries of the South, what they need—if they need what the North had when its industries were in their infancy—is protection against the full-grown industries of the present North. Does Judge Faircloth propose to advocate a violation of the Constitution for the sake of inter-State protection? Does he advocate a tariff wall around North Carolina to keep out Chicago-made buggies, so that McKethan's carriage factory shall again become what it was before the war with its scores of happy and well-paid mechanics?

The Judge is fond of pursuing theories to the end. Let him work out this.

Stedman and Faircloth.

[From the Winston Sentinel.]

The candidates for Lieut. Governor, Maj. Stedman and Judge Faircloth, spoke in the Opera House last Saturday to quite a large audience. The Judge was introduced by Copiah Pat, who immediately withdrew from the building, but returned when Faircloth had finished.

The Judge came forward amid the applause of Editor Goslen, a Government clerk and some negroes in the gallery. He began his speech in a tiresome monotone to which he adhered throughout his part of the discussion. The first man seen to leave the hall was a Republican; several in the audience were fast asleep and over the faces of the Republicans present a look of the rarest disappointment hovered. The county government issue mainly commanded his attention, and he drearily sifted this question out, for all it was worth. He tackled the tariff and reminded his hearers of Zeb Vance's piney woods log that didn't know any more about that important question than it did about predestination.

He discussed the Blair Educational Bill, and tried in his milk and water way to make it appear that the Democrats were opposed to this and other educational movements. He handled the Civil Rights question somewhat gingerly and gave an appealing look to the gallery for applause; a faint shuffle or two was given in response, the authors of which immediately hung their heads down as if they had stolen a sheep.

No less than three times during the hour he anxiously asked if his time was out; when told that he had some yet to spare, he seemed to look disappointed.

During his remarks he admitted that Republicans had stolen while in office. Not a single applause that we can remember greeted him during his speech, and he sat down amid a silence that would have done credit to a graveyard or a Quaker meeting.

The moment Mr. J. C. Buxton stepped forward to introduce Maj. Stedman a perfect tumult of applause greeted him and a moment later when the magnificent physique and handsome face of the latter stood up before them, a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm let itself loose and rapidly attracted constant additions to the audience.

MAJ. STEDMAN had not spoken ten minutes before he had won the audience over to him. His commanding presence, his clear, silvery, resonant voice, his eloquent and beautiful language, his forceful logic, his plain and comprehensive style, his aggressive and fearless manner, impressed every one present that an orator of unusual ability was among them, and deserved their warmest and most enthusiastic applause.

We regret our inability to give a synopsis of his splendid speech, owing to the press upon our columns this week. Suffice it to say he discussed the revenue, the tariff, civil rights, the Blair bill, county government, in a masterly manner, and, metaphorically speaking, wiped the floor off with his competitor. His speech impressed everybody, and many proclaimed it to be the most eloquent and effective speech they had ever listened to, and not one has yet been found who was not pleased with it.

At night Maj. Stedman was serenaded at the Central Hotel by the Wachovia Band and an immense concourse of people. He spoke from the balcony for a short while, and when he concluded, Mr. Buxton was called out and made a few remarks.

Everybody unites in a wish that Maj. Stedman may find it convenient to give us just one more speech before election day.

SENATOR RANSOM IN FAYETTEVILLE.

On Tuesday, according to appointment, General Ransom addressed the people of Cumberland, and made a great speech. He was admirably introduced by R. S. Huske, Esq., and spoke to his delighted audience for three hours, beginning at 11:15.

Drawing a restful and wholesome picture of the delight he experienced in exchanging the foulness of the Washington air for the purity that the souls as well as the lungs of men inhale in grand old Cumberland, the distinguished orator passed naturally to the "business" of his speech; and, along with Bayard and Hendricks, sounded the key-note of the campaign in declaring the issue to be between the great PEOPLE and THE FAVORED CLASSES.

We call this, said General Ransom, a popular government—that is to say, the PEOPLE'S government. It is their own, as much as a man's watch, or his horse, or his land. They have a real title in it. Nay, it is their creature and servant. Its purpose is not to serve the few at the expense of the many, or the many at the expense of the few, but, doing the bidding of the people as a whole, to maintain the interests of ALL of them. Thus administered, government remains the creature of the sovereign people and *is* a popular one. But if, by any *legerdemain*, it is made to serve the few at the expense of the many, the work of its revolutionary founders is destroyed and their purpose set at naught. How recreant to duty—to himself and his neighbors and all he holds dear—is he who, for any reason, permits the great opportunity, which comes to him but once in four years, to pass without making his voice felt in the choice of the man to whom the great executive control of this great nation is then delegated. Especially faithless to duty is the country-man. For in the country is the real home; in the country is fixedness of life; in the country, man realizes in his possession of the broad land which God made, his ownership of the immutable earth which does not change as city houses, and merchandise, and stock, and bonds. Freedom dwells in the country; and its best advocates and defenders were the Anglo-Saxon forefathers of the dwellers in the rural South.

The duty of voting, therefore, appeals with aptest force to the Southern white countryman. It is for him to be vigilant, and to profit by his vigilance in voting. What will he see to-day? Unheard of riches accumulated in the hands of a few men. The smaller kinds of manufactories and the smaller developments of enterprise in any department of human endeavor languishing or driven out of existence by the great establishments at the North which defeat competition. Capital is as necessary to labor as labor to capital, and the Democratic party makes no war upon capital in a normal state. But it is the abnormal and unprecedented accumulation of riches in the hands of a few that is complained of. Are the people getting richer? Does the laboring man and mechanic at the South get wages that purchase as much as formerly? Is he sharing in the tempting extravagance of wealth in which Mr. Blaine says the country is rolling? No! The people toil and toil, but the money goes into the hands of the Money Kings.

WHO ARE THE MONEY KINGS?

Vanderbilt is worth 150 millions.
Jay Gould 100 millions.
Russell Sage 100 millions.
Cyrus W. Field 100 millions.
Armour, the pork-packer, 50 millions, &c., &c.

Meanwhile, what is the condition of the people who dwell near those Money Kings? 100,000 laborers out of employment and striking—mines unworked, factories stopped.

What produces this state of things? What makes the poor man poorer; restrains the endeavor of the ambitious and industrious man of small capital; and at the same time heaps up the vast riches of the rich?

Two things:

The system of taxation—the internal revenue and the high or protective tariff.

And the accumulation of money in the vaults of the Treasury.

1. The Senator illustrated the working of the protective tariff by exhibiting an ounce phial of quinine, which is one of the articles the Democrats in Congress had finally had the duty taken off of. Before the protective tax was taken off, it cost to import $3.85. Now it costs at the manufactory $1.05. The difference, $2.80, went, not a cent into the people's treasury—for the tax prevented importation—but into the pockets of Powers & Weightman, the Philadelphia manufacturers.

As to the internal revenue, proof whisky could be made for from 18½ cents to 25 cents a gallon. Yet the government taxes whisky 90 cents a gallon—four times its value. Tobacco that averages 10 cents is taxed 10 cents. And the same tax is laid on tobacco worth $2.00 per lb. So with whisky: the rich man's fine whisky and the poor man's mean whisky are taxed alike. What is the effect of this enormous tax on whisky and tobacco? It builds up the great monopolists at the expense of those who have small capital.

2. The accumulation of money in the Treasury amounts to 450 millions; there is 70 millions reserve in the National Banks; and 30 millions in transit, coming in and going out from the Treasury—in all 550 millions of dollars. On the other hand, the total circulating medium is but 1440 millions, viz: 700 millions of paper, 240 millions of gold and silver certificates and 500 millions of gold and silver. That is, over one-third of the money of the people is locked up and useless. Thus money is made scarcer and dearer. And Armour buys up all the meat in the land; forces its value up 2 cents per pound at the expense of the N. C. farmer whose smoke house is in Chicago; and pockets 5 millions as his profit in six weeks. By a like process, Wall Street makes a "corner" on money, and forces the price of cotton down. So the knife cuts both ways.

And so the great rich are made richer and the poor poorer.

Such is the system under which we live. Now who does all this? The laying of the internal revenue, and of the tariff and the withdrawal of the 500 millions of money from circulation are acts of the federal government, and that has been in the hands of Mr. Blaine's party since 1860.

Contrast the condition of things which are affected by the State government.

In '69, '70, '71, the Republican party was in entire possession of the State government, and backed by the national government. They spent every cent of the school fund, they increased the debt of the State 15 millions, the rate of taxation was 80 cents on the $100. Yet they did not educate a child, nor did they build a mile of railroad. Under Democratic rule, which became complete in 1878, marvelous railroad progress has been made in the State, and $725,000 was last year spent for the education of 250,000 children. In every department that the State's hand touches, is economy and progress.

Not only is the federal system of the Republican party of evil tendency, but the corruption of its servants in the highest places, appalling. During his term in the Senate he had seen three United States Senators driven in disgrace from the capital—Pomeroy, Caldwell and Patterson; and a Vice-President, Colfax, who sat where had been Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, shedding tears of shame because convicted of receiving a bribe of $1,000 which he swore he had not received; three Republican judges impeached; a Secretary of War, Belknap, forced to resign to avoid impeachment. In the P. O. department, Dorsey and Brady barely escaping conviction for their star-route thieveries. In the Navy department, we had the greatest navy in the world, except Great Britain, in 1865, and yet with 25 millions a year every year since and 400 millions voted besides to build a navy, the Secretary of the Navy now asks for money because, as he says, there is no navy. In the Interior department, 300 millions of acres of the public lands given to Railroads. So, in every department of the government.

This government, said the Senator, is and must be a white man's government; 130,000 white men vote the Democratic ticket in North Carolina; 100,000 negroes and 20,000 white men, the Republican. Let the voter choose with which he will ally himself. For six thousand years the white race has ruled in the world. Let it not be for us to make the change. Yet the Democratic party is just, and intends to be, to the negro—as witness the schools and asylums provided by the white man who pays the taxes.

Senator Ransom closed his speech with an eloquent tribute to Scales, Stedman and Green, and an appeal to stand by the party and its nominees.

WHY CLEVELAND WAS NOMINATED.—The day after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, the writer asked Col. Fellows what was his estimate of Governor Cleveland, whom he had so ably championed, and why it was that it had come about that the great Democracy had placed upon this man—almost unknown as a politician and untrained in statecraft—the highest honors and the greatest trust within its gift. He replied that it was the unerring instinct of a self-governing people, who, in great crises, always found the men to execute their will—as in the case of Washington and of Andrew Jackson, and, on the part of the people of the North at the outbreak of the war, in the selection of Abraham Lincoln. At the close of Mr. Bayard's great speech, the other day, in Brooklyn, Col. Fellows (who, by the way, was a gallant Confederate soldier) elaborated these ideas in a brilliant speech, which is elsewhere given, and to which we ask the reader's attention.

WHY STEDMAN WAS NOMINATED.—Our Western exchanges, says the Hickory *Carolinian*, are speaking in the highest praise of the ability, eloquence and gentlemanly bearing of Maj. C. M. Stedman, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democratic party have done this year what we have frequently said they should not longer neglect—put a man for the second place who was abundantly qualified to fill the first.

GOV. JARVIS ON THE LABORING MEN.—In his speech at Charlotte the other day Governor Jarvis came to the people and laboring men whom York harped about so much. These poor people and laboring men, the Governor said, were the very ones who should not vote for York for Governor, and then, in scathing language, he proceeded to tell them why. In the first place, because York voted against building an asylum where the unfortunate members of the poor man's family may be properly taken care of instead of having to remain shackled in jails. In the same legislature, York voted against building an asylum at Goldsboro for the poor colored insane of the State. Again, York voted against the bill to establish five Normal Schools for the colored race and five for the whites in the State. When you poor people appealed to York then he spurned to aid you and now he claims to be your friend. As showing what each party has done towards public education in the State the Governor cited the fact that in the two years of its administration the Republican party expended only $38,000 for the education of the people. While during the last year alone the Democratic party has distributed $700,000 among the schools of North Carolina. Speaking of the surplus money in the United States treasury which it was proposed to distribute among the States, Gov. Jarvis said it took the Republican Senate three months to get the bill through, and then Dr. York expected the Democratic House to pass in one month what the Republican Senate could not do in less than three. The bill, he believed, will be passed at the next session of Congress. Both sides are divided on it, and it is not a party issue. Coming to Dr. York's reference to hard times, Gov. Jarvis accounted for it by the fact that the people's pockets had been emptied to pile up all that surplus in the treasury. The discussion on the tariff has been going on six years, and if that was the cause of it, as Dr. York says, why have we not had hard times before? There ought not to be one dollar surplus in the treasury. It is the duty of the people to pay only so much money as is necessary to carry on the government economically and judiciously. When the surplus is accumulated it ceases to be taxation and the government is robbing the people.

Why Cleveland was Nominated.

After Mr. Bayard's great speech in Brooklyn, Col. Jno. R. Fellows, who was the eloquent spokesman of the New York delegation at Chicago, was loudly called for and responded as follows:

* * * * Allow me to present one contrast that I think forcibly grows out of the remarks made by Senator Bayard, and then to suggest a result which I am sure will meet the approval of you all, so far as it affects our own State. I would like, if time permitted, to touch upon some questions in which the keen, incisive analysis of the distinguished Senator from Delaware pointed out the fundamental and organic law of our constitution and illustrate it by argument and thought, by some examples which came under my observation in a recent tour through the great Northwest, and other parts of our land, but I will only refer to one topic—the conduct of and the contrast between the two candidates, as illustrated in the letters referred to here. There is no darker page in American history than that which records the shame of Blaine over his own signature and all the circumstances attending the disclosures made by these letters. They are open evidences of the dark and doubtful path of tergiversation and wrongdoing through which this man has gone to his present position. Well did you say, sir, it was under the cover of night and in stealth that he went to Mulligan and, with his knees bended and tearful eyes, he pointed out to him the disgrace that would overwhelm his wife and children—that he would rather meet the suicide's fate or death than to meet the disclosures of these letters. These were the public acts of Blaine. It is not his private life or private relations, but his public record with which we are dealing. What have you done with the interests with which you were charged? What have you done with the honor of this nation that she gave into your keeping? Come, now, you have occupied for many years the second place in the government of this Republic. You have been Speaker of its great commons, you have had the formation of committees that have had to deal with our legislation and our government, and we find you pitifully appealing—the pitiful appeal of a man bowed down by the weight of his own disgrace—for the suppression of that evidence. All over the career of Grover Cleveland [applause] in public life, they looked for some stain and found him faultless. He has measured up to one standard through all his pathway from boyhood to his present manhood. Is this right? he says. If it is it has my sanction. Is it wrong? If it is it has my condemnation! Temptation could not lure him, threats could not deter him. Party was never so strong that it would persuade him to do the wrong thing, and all the time since he went through the darkest poverty, up to his present proud position, he has dared to do right. So, seeking in vain for a flaw in his public life, the Republican party manufactures a lie about his private relations. As soon as earnest men, jealous of his reputation, could inquire into it the answer came fast as lightning could carry it. What was the answer? "My public career is read of all men. I am a candidate for the highest dignity earth has to bestow. The people have a right to know what I have been, through all my career. If I have been tempted by human passion, if I have bowed under the power of human weakness, proclaim it and let my countrymen judge me." This of his private life; for no spot or stain has touched his official garments' rim. You have pointed out one of the letters that has to-day covered the face of this nation with shame, a letter marked confidential and with the words "burn this," at the bottom. Down on his knees groveling in the dust that disclosures might not be made to a country which had given him public trust and high honors. Contrast the two, fellow citizens of Brooklyn, and then say which is the worthier of your suffrage. You tell me that Grover Cleveland is not brilliant, and I concede it. You tell me that he has had no long experience in public life. Be it so. But men illustrate by little acts in every day's journey along the pathway of life their fitness for positions of this kind. I do not assume to tell you why he has come from conditions such as I have adverted to, up to the present representative attitude he occupies before this country. I do not know. [Turning to Senator Bayard.] Sir, you have been long in public life, honored and trusted, and worthily so, by this republic. [Applause.] Tell me what has always been our experience, what is the tradition and history of the country in regard to its thought, its desire and its will in its exigent hours? You ask me how it is that this man, a few years ago comparatively obscure and unknown except in a limited circle, now occupies this proud position? Well, there are many reasons that I could tell that have commended him to the confidence of the people; but time fails to speak of these. Let me call your attention to this thought: that the instincts of the American people have always been truer than the hearts of politicians. Whenever there was an hour of anxiety or emergency in the country's affairs, they have always been equal to the duty of selecting the man to perform their mission for them. I do not know why George Washington was made Commander in Chief of the colonial armies. A rude border fighter whose early life had been spent in Indian warfare in what were then western wildernesses; trained in no school of war; filling no high civic station—I do not know why it was that the heart of the country leaped out to him. Ay, I do know some reasons, but I may not fathom the whole depth of that patriotic desire and of that inflexible, unerring judgment. In the East there was a great soldier, schooled in all the science and art of war, having his education in the best military establishments of Europe, an officer in the English army for a considerable period, a devoted patriot, heartily in accord with the desires of the colonies. The North and East demanded that General Ward should be made commander in chief of the army; but there was something in the great self poise, in the clear judgment, in the high conception of duty, in the steady and resolute carriage, in the inflexible will and undaunted purpose that had characterized the life of the great father through all his career that commended him as the one best fitted for the discharge of this high trust. [Applause.] Tell me why it was, if you can, that in 1860 the people of the Republican party went over the head of William H. Seward, who had been rocked in the cradle of diplomacy, who had been trained in the arts of statecraft from his youth up, when all the political elements and all political machines had banded together to promote him to the Presidency by that party—why it was the people went over his head and across the prostrate bodies of politicians, and over broken machines to find the comparatively obscure lawyer of Illinois. [Applause.] I do not know, except that they wanted him, and knew he was best fitted for the station. The clouds of war were looming in our skies even then. The mutterings of the storm were heard throughout all borders, and men looked for that man who, with nerve strong enough to place his hand upon the helm and guide the ship over those turbulent seas, should yet have a charity which never failed, a love and generous kindness which was exhaustless, and, while he wielded the sword in one hand, presented the hand of reconciliation upon the other side. And they found him, and wrote in letters of imperishable light upon the immortal page the name of Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause.] I was a member of the Chicago convention, a participant in its deliberations. They named their chevalier "without fear and without reproach," and the whole Democratic heart would have leaped up with exultation at his candidacy and we would have given him our heartiest and most cordial support. Ay, there is many a one of us yet that hopes, as the goodliest gift God may present to our eyes before we die, that we may see Thomas F. Bayard in the Presidential chair. [Loud applause.] All I know is this: that Grover Cleveland was chosen as the best incarnation and representative of the great idea, now abroad in this land, of executive and administrative reform. I know that the people wanted Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] I know that they made him their candidate, and that they have never failed to execute their will, and please God they never shall.

APPOINTMENTS OF COL. W. J. GREEN

Previously Published, are hereby changed for these Counties named:

PENDER COUNTY.
Burgaw, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Bannerman's, Thursday, Oct. 2.
Topsail Sound, Friday, Oct. 3.
WAYNE COUNTY.
Fremont's, Tuesday, Oct. 7.
Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Seven Springs, Thursday, Oct. 9.
Grantham's Store, Friday, Oct. 10.
Goldsboro, Saturday, Oct. 11.
ONSLOW COUNTY.
Jacksonville, Monday, Oct. 13.
Richland's, Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Silver Dale, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
Snead's Ferry, Thursday, Oct. 16.

By order of the
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(SPEAKING TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

The other appointments remain as follows:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Rhodes's Mill, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Buckhorn, Thursday, Oct. 23.
Billy Smith's Store, Friday, Oct. 24.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Kenansville, Saturday, Oct. 4.
Beuhlarsville, Monday, Oct. 6.
BLADEN COUNTY.
White Oak, Monday, Oct. 27.
Clarkton, Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Westbrook, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major Charles W. McClammy, Democratic Elector for the third district, will also speak at several of the above named places on date of appointment. [1f

Blaine and Logan, as civil-service reformers and Ben Butler as anti-monopolist, relieve American politics of all suspicion, pretense and deception. The world has become honest at a single step.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A CURIOSITY!

I AM now ready to receive orders from persons wanting RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. You can get your name stamp or business stamp nicely gotten up in any style from catalogue, for a very small sum. Call at the OBSERVER office.

NED HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 2, 1884. 1t

Bagging and Ties, Hardware,

H. H. H.,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

County Executive Committee.

THE various Township Executive Committees elected on the 30th of August are requested to meet at my office in Fayetteville, on the 9th of October, at 11 o'clock, for the transaction of important party business. Full attendance is desired.

W. C. TROY,
Chairman Ex. Committee.
Sep 29, 1884. 1t

ANY COTTON
OR OTHER PRODUCE

shipped us will receive our prompt attention, and highest prices paid, and prompt returns made.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
HAY STREET.

REMOVAL.

MR. H. R. NOVITZKY begs to announce to the public that he has removed to one of the elegant new buildings half a block west of his late store, where a cordial invitation is extended to all to visit him

Sept 25, 1884. 86-4t

"QUALITY TELLS THE STORY."

OUR ROASTED COFFEES

are the best. A trial will prove all we say.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Sept 25, 1884 86f

Cheap Bagging.

WE have on hand 100 Bales Second-hand Cut Bagging at about half price.

Those that have used it say it answers every purpose. Every piece that cannot be used will be cheerfully taken back.

Ginners and others will do well to call.

E. J. LILLY, Pres't
Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills.
Oct 2, 1884. 87-2t

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete!

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85f

PEMBERTON'S.

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON has removed to the large, new McKethan building, next door to Tillinghast's Crockery Store, and is receiving his

Fall Goods

by every train. His stock of Goods will embrace everything that is NEW, and all the LATEST STYLES. See advertisement in next week's papers.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call at his new store. His prices shall be in accordance with the times.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept 25, 1884 86 2t

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

NEW CROP — PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.

Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.

Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at

TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED,

the actual cost of type-setting, paper and press work.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address. RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 79f

WOMAN!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

BEAUTY PRESERVED! YOUTH RENEWED!

HEALTH RESTORED!

ONLY CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

TO BE IN

North Carolina this Year.

Fayetteville, Thursday, October 9th.

JOHN ROBINSON'S

10 BIG SHOWS COMBINED IN ONE.

Menagerie. Museum.

3 CIRCUSES. 3 RINGS. 3 ENORMOUS ELEVATED STAGES.

1,000 MEN AND HORSES EMPLOYED.

50 CAGES OF ANIMALS.
31 SUN BRIGHT CHARIOTS.
12 SEPARATE KINDS OF MUSIC.
8 DISTINCT BANDS.
4 MUSICAL WAGONS.
FEMALE BRASS BAND.
100 KNIGHTS IN ARMOR.

FEMALE SAMPSON
Outpulling Elephants.

TATTOOED WOMAN.
ZOLA Rides a Bicycle 50 Feet in Mid-Air.
ZENOBIA Hurled from the Catapult.
CLARA Revolves a Barrel on a Trapeze 100 Feet High.
TROUPE OF ENGLISH BICYCLE RIDERS.
A SCHOOL OF SIBERIAN SKATERS.
ELLA ZOLA Walking on Stilts on a three quarter inch wire Elevated 100 Feet.
AIDA Dives from the Apex of the Canvas, 100 Feet.
ZELA Slides from the Dome of the Canvas by her Teeth.
ZENA'S Startling Hair Slide, 350 Feet.
Giant Horse, Giant Hog, Giant Ox, Giant Cow, Giant Woman, Giant Man, Giant Camel, Giant Elephant.

3-Horned and 3-Eyed Bovine.

Troupe of Zulus, Troupe of Arabs, Troupe of Japanese, Tribe of Indians.
Drove of Giraffes, Bengal Tigers, Flock of Ostriches, Hippopotamus, White Bears, Sea Lions, Walrus, Ant Bear, and

1500 RARE ANIMALS! 1500

5,000,000 Yards of Canvas. 70 Male Artists. 40 Female Artists.

And More and Better Features than any Two Shows Combined.

Two Performances. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Cheap Excursion on all Railroads.
ADMISSION 75c. CHILDREN 50c.
86 2t
Sept 25, 1884.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAND TOM.—A Curiosity.
NED HALE.—New Fall Goods.
MRS. DYE.—New Fall Goods.
E. J. LILLY.—Cheap Bagging.
N. W. RAY.—Town Property for Sale.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.—To the Ladies.
J. A. PEMBERTON.—New Fall Opening.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.—Woman!
W. C. TROY.—County Executive Committee.
R. H. TOMLINSON & Co.—Look to Your Interest.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Josh Evans is very sick at his residence in this city.

CLEVELAND, SCALES AND GREEN CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Club to-morrow night, at which some interesting speeches will be made by Sheriff Hardie and others.

POUNDING.—Don't forget the "pounding" this afternoon, at the Home and Hospital. There will also be a meeting of the Association at 4 o'clock.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.—This "Sabbath of Sabbaths" or Day of Atonement was observed here by a few of our Jewish citizens. It commenced on Sunday evening the 28th at 6 o'clock and ended at the same hour on Monday evening.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for this District met here last Thursday, and nominated Hon. C. H. Brogden of Wayne for Congress, and W. A. Guthrie, Esq., of Cumberland, for Elector.

HORSE THEFT.—Mr. S. R. Parker informs us that on Friday night Mr. David Ray, of Quawhiffle, while stopping at Mr. Parker's house, had his horse stolen—a middle-sized sorrel mare, 10 or 12 years old, with a blaze face. The thief went in the direction of Kayser.

THE COLORED EXCURSION.—The colored excursion from Durham and other points along the road, to this place, numbered some five or six hundred. The crowd was very orderly and were greatly pleased with the reception extended to them by our colored people.

OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FAIR.—The detachments from our two Companies left Tuesday morning for the seat of war (or rather of friendly military rivalry) at Raleigh. The Independent numbered about 35 muskets and the Lafayette 25. Loaded down in addition to guns with haversacks, knapsacks, blankets, canteens and other marching equipments, they looked very military and doubtless kept quite cool.

DR. SHEPHERD.—Professor Henry E Shepherd, L. L. D., President of Charleston College, Charleston, S. C., who, as our readers are aware, is the eldest son of the late Judge Shepherd, is in town and last night delivered a lecture before the Library Association.

Lord Macauley was the subject of Dr. Shepherd's address, which occupied 45 minutes in delivery, and was enjoyed by a fine audience. There were ideas enough for a dozen lectures, and they flowed from his lips in rhythmic sentences and with a melody of utterance that is as natural to him as the every-day talk of rougher men.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized to state that Sheriff Hardie will give his earnest support to Mr. Neill McQueen, the excellent nominee of the Cumberland Democracy for the office of Sheriff. Sheriff Hardie will appear before the Cleveland, Scales and Green Club to-morrow night and state more at length his position in regard to the matter.

No, there will be no division in the Democracy of Cumberland. The party will present a united front to the enemy; and, as there are 2,700 white people of voting age in the County to 2,100 negroes, and the negroes are solid, there should be no question among white men where they belong.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—The Rail Road is rapidly progressing towards Bennettsville.

Our merchants report lots of new trade last and this week from Shoe Heel and beyond, and our receipts of cotton from that section are rapidly increasing.

Quite a number of gentlemen from Robeson, Richmond and other counties, came up to hear Senator Ransom's speech Tuesday.

We learn that Messrs. Tolar & Poe recently sold three hundred thousand brick to one party here.

Don't fret at the heat; it was just so last year.

To-day a year ago we had heavy rain.

The first killing frost last year was on the night of Nov. 1st.

Who wouldn't be a bold soldier boy, amid the turmoil and excitement, the dust and heat of the State's Fair?

Messrs. Rose & Leak are moving into their new store.

Col. Pemberton is putting up a neat canvass awning over the door of his handsome store.

Those having the new cemetery in charge have done much towards its improvement by having all the weeds and long grass cut down and carted off.

Mr. Brooks, recently appointed teacher in the Graded School here, has arrived.

Nobody can deny that the Republican candidate is a versatile man. His Mulligan correspondence demonstrates his ability as a business-letter writer; his "Twenty Years in Congress" denotes talent for historical writing, and his recent letter to Mr. William Walter Phelps displays a rare genius for sentimental literature.—*Chicago Times.*

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention of Cumberland met in Fayetteville Hall on Saturday, September 27th, and was called to order by W. C. Troy, Esq., chairman of the County Executive Committee, who requested Mr. W. W. Autrey to act as Secretary. Mr. Troy was made permanent chairman and Messrs. W. W. Autrey and A. McBuie, Secretaries.

The report of the committee on Rules and Resolutions—one committee-man from each township—allowed 10 votes to each township; required a two-thirds vote for the nomination of candidates; and provided that all questions before the Convention should be decided by a vote of the Townships.

Maj. Duncan Shaw opposed the two-thirds rule. Maj. Jona. Evans defended it. Maj. Shaw's amendment to adopt the majority rule was defeated by a vote of 63½ to 47½.

Upon motion of Maj. Evans, the selection of candidates began with the lowest office; and the nominations were made from that up, with the following result, which is given inversely in the order of selection:

Sheriff, Neill McQueen.
Senator, (Cumberland and Harnett) W. C. Troy.
House, I. A. Murchison, C. C. McClelland.
Treasurer, Jas. D. Nott.
Register of Deeds, H. C. Fisher.
Surveyor, Neill R. McNeill.
Coroner, Dr. J. W. McNeill.

The Treasurer, Register and Surveyor were nominated by acclamation; and Mr. Fisher, the present Register, being present, was called upon and happily responded.

For the House, Messrs. I. A. Murchison, C. C. McClelland and James Evans were put in nomination. The ballot gave Evans, 35½; McClelland 87½; Murchison 97. The two latter were declared the nominees, and their nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Murchison accepted the nomination in an admirable speech in which he claimed that, while the press relieved the candidate of much of the burden of disseminating party doctrine, the duty of the candidate was still plain, and the need of thorough organization in every township urgent.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

For Senator, Messrs. J. C. Poe, Wm. Alderman, J. A. McArthur, R. S. Huske, Geo. M. Rose and W. C. Troy were nominated. Messrs. McArthur, Huske, Rose and Troy declined the nomination.

Five ballots were had, as follows:

	Poe.	Alderman.	Troy.	Rose.
1st,	49½	14	3½	11
2d,	60	12	37	1
3d,	No record.			
4th,	35	5	69	1
5th,	10	00	88	12

Mr. Troy was declared elected; his nomination was made unanimous; and James P. Hodges, Esq., the representative of Harnett, confirmed the nomination and pledged 500 majority to Mr. Troy if he canvassed the county.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

For Sheriff, Messrs. Hardie, J. B. Smith, Carver and Thagard were nominated. Mr. Carver declined the nomination. Maj. Evans, in nominating Mr. Thagard, asked if the other nominees, if defeated, would stand by the action of the Convention. Maj. McKetman for Capt. Smith, and Messrs. McCaskill and Carver for Sheriff Hardie, declared that they would.

The following ballots will show the drift of the voting:

1ST BALLOT.

	Hardie.	Smith.	Carver.	Thagard.
Cross Creek,	00	10	00	00
Gray's Creek,	7	3	00	00
Quawhiffle,	5	5	00	00
Little River,	5	1½	00	3½
Beaver Dam,	4	1	00	5
Cedar Creek,	00	00	00	10
Flea Hill,	2	4	6	1
Black River,	9	00	00	1
Rockfish,	5	5	00	00
71st,	10	00	00	00
Carver's C'k,	6	4	00	00
Total,	53	36½	6	29½

7TH BALLOT.

	Hardie.	Smith.
Cross Creek,	00	10
Gray's Creek,	7	3
Quawhiffle,	5	5
Little River,	5	5
Beaver Dam,	6	4
Cedar Creek,	00	10
Flea Hill,	3	7
Black River,	10	00
Rockfish,	7	3
71st,	10	00
Carver's Creek,	5	5
	58	52

After the 9th ballot Thagard was withdrawn; and after the 10th ballot Mr. B. G. Hollingsworth was put in nomination and withdrawn after the 11th ballot, upon the nomination of Capt. W. E. Kyle. The contest, however, remained between Hardie and Smith. After the 22d ballot Maj. McKethan and Mr. H. C. Fisher were nominated without their consent, and both declined. Between the 29th and 38th ballots sundry motions to adjourn were voted down.

On the 35th ballot Mr. Neill McQueen received 10 votes from Quawhiffle. After the 38th ballot Mr. N. D. McLauchlin moved to drop the two leading candidates, Hardie and Smith; and thus stood the

39TH BALLOT.

	Hardie.	Smith.	Thagard	McQueen.
Cross Creek,	00	00	00	10
Beaver Dam,	7	2	1	00
Black River,	9	00	00	1
Flea Hill,	3	7	00	00
Cedar Creek,	00	00	00	10
Little River,	5	00	00	5
Carver's Creek,	6	00	00	4
Gray's Creek,	7	3	00	00
Seventy-First,	10	00	00	00
Rockfish,	5	00	00	5
Quawhiffle,	00	00	00	10
Total.	52	12	1	45

41ST AND FINAL BALLOT.

	Hardie.	Smith.	McQueen.
Cross Creek,	0	0	10
Carver's Creek,	5	0	5
Beaver Dam,	6	2	2
Flea Hill,	0	0	8
Cedar Creek,	0	0	10
Little River,	5	0	5
Gray's Creek,	0	0	10
Seventy-first,	10	0	0
Rockfish,	5	0	5
Quawhiffle,	0	0	10
Black River,	1	0	9
	34	2	74

So Mr. McQueen was declared the nominee, and amid great rejoicing and good feeling the nomination on motion of Mr. Blue was made unanimous.

Mr. N. A. Stedman, Jr., who was present, was loudly called for and made a stirring speech.

And the meeting adjourned.

The ticket is a strong one; and with a united Democracy and work along the whole line, will be triumphantly elected.

TOBACCO IN CUMBERLAND.—We congratulate our country friends upon their success in tobacco raising this season. For many years a small quantity of the weed has been raised by various parties throughout the county for their own use, but this year there have been numerous experiments on quite a large scale, to give the matter a fair test as to whether or not a grade of tobacco that would sell for price sufficient to make its culture profitable, could be raised on our lands. We rejoice to be able to report that these experiments have in almost every instance been so successful, spite of a somewhat unfavorable season, that the area cultivated will be very largely increased another season.

Raleigh has already a large tobacco warehouse in successful operation and another projected, and we see no reason why in course of a short time Fayetteville should not have several warehouses to receive the large quantity of tobacco that will be brought to this market from this and other counties. We hope to see many samples of the tobacco raised in Cumberland at our own Fair as well as at the State Exposition.

We were shown this week a sample of bright tobacco raised by Mr. M. I. McKay, of this county. Mr. McKay has some three acres in tobacco and if it all turns out like the sample we have he will realize a good sum from it.

HOMICIDE.—Our peaceful community was shocked to learn on Tuesday that a brutal murder had been committed the night before within the limits of the city. The person murdered, Mary Hughes, a white woman about 50 years of age, lived alone near the former site of the Oil Mills in a little hut. She was found Tuesday morning within her dwelling dead, with her skull crushed in on one side of the head. The deed was apparently done with the head of an axe or some heavy, blunt instrument. A slight clue was gotten hold of, the circumstances of which apparently point towards the perpetrator, and it is being cautiously but swiftly followed up by the Sheriff and other officials.

Since the above was put in type, the old adage, "murder will out," has apparently been verified in this instance. While the coroner's jury was viewing the remains of the murdered woman, and endeavoring to find out the manner and perpetrator of the bloody deed, Sheriff Hardie and his indefatigable deputy, Mr. Byrd, (following up each of the slight clues that were unearthed with the speed and skill of a Pinkerton or Monsieur Lecoq), at last struck what appears to be the one which, almost, if not conclusively, fixes the guilt upon the murderer. Mr. Byrd arrested an old negro well known to the community, by the name of Tom Gee; he stoops very much in walking, having some spinal deformity. For years he was employed in the mill of the late John Gee; although old and deformed, he is a man of great strength. Various articles of wearing apparel identified as those of the murdered woman were found in his possession or where they had been deposited by him on Tuesday; he also had her axe and kettle. Upon finding that suspicion was directed towards him he attempted to burn some of the clothing, but he was stopped in time to identify the partly consumed cloth as having formed part of a dress worn by her last Sunday. Testimony that Tom was seen lurking about her house between 7 and 8 o'clock Monday night was also produced. The time of the murder is supposed to have been about 8 o'clock Monday night. Tom's replies as to how the articles mentioned came into his possession were confused and conflicting. All of the above, in detail, having been laid before the coroner's jury, a verdict was rendered that the deceased, Mary Hughes, came to her death from a blow inflicted with some heavy, blunt instrument, and they believed it was from the hands of Tom Gee. The accused was thereupon committed to jail.

Cleveland, Scales and Green Club.

TOWN HALL—FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., September 25th, 1884.

President, Dr. J. A. Hodges, in the Chair. The Corresponding Secretary being absent on account of sickness, on motion of J. H. Myrover, Esq., A. S. Huske was called to act as temporary secretary. Reading of the minutes of previous meeting were dispensed with, as Maj. Chas. M. Stedman was to address the Club. Reported by Mr. W. C. Troy, for committee, that arrangements had been made for a joint discussion at the Seminary, between Maj. Stedman and Judge W. T. Faircloth. Moved by Maj. Haigh that the Club, when it adjourned to-night, adjourn to meet to-morrow at the Fayetteville Hotel, at 11:15 o'clock to escort Maj. S. to the speaking ground. A speech was then delivered by Maj. Stedman. On motion of J. H. Myrover, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Club is organized for the purpose of promoting the success at the polls not only of the Democratic party, but of its chosen standard leaders, CLEVELAND, SCALES and GREEN, whose names we adopt as its proper designation, and of securing the defeat of Blaine, York and the other enemies of our party, therefore be it

Resolved, That loyalty to the party, as well as to the specific purposes of this Club, requires every Democrat in good standing to do his utmost to uphold the character, reputation and political record of Grover Cleveland, General Scales and Colonel Green; and to denounce with all the power of righteous indignation the infamous public record of James G. Blaine, and the traitorous votes in Congress of the renegade York.

Resolved, That it gives us pleasure to extend a welcome and a heartfelt endorsement to our townsman, Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, the able and patriotic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of our party; and we promise him the full strength of the Cumberland Democracy at the polls on the day of election.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the plan of county organization as set forth in the Hand Book of North Carolina politics, published by the State Executive Committee, under which our County Convention will be held on the 27th inst.; and we pledge, through the officers of the County Executive Committee and the officers of this Club, our full co-operation with Chairman Battle, in the great struggle upon which we are entering.

Resolved, That we endorse and heartily approve the platform of the State Democracy, adopted in Raleigh in June last, and the National Platform, so ably formulated at Chicago, under the Chairmanship of the Democracy's Congressional Champion, the Hon. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois.

The Club instructed the Secretary to give a copy of the minutes to each of the town papers with the request that they print them. A speech was then delivered by Mr. H. McD. Robinson, after which calls were made for Rose, Myrover and others.

The Club then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening.

J. A. HODGES, President.
A. S. HUSKE, Temp. Sec'y.

DIED.

VAUGHN—At her home in Bladen County, N. C., on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, Mrs. CORA A., wife of Stephen G. Vaughn and daughter of the late G. W. I. Goldston, in the 28th year of her age.

Faithful in all the relations of daughter, wife, mother and friend, her death leaves a void in many hearts, but we sorrow not as those without hope, for it is written, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

May God comfort those who are so sadly bereaved.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Charity Commenced at Home.

At the last moment, ten o'clock a. m., August 12th, Eugene Gaudins, a warehouseman for Messrs. B. Onorato & Co., bought one fifth of the coveted ticket. The revolutions of the wheel brought out No. 15,365 as drawing the capital prize. The fact was published and came soon to the ears of Gaudins, who yesterday was poor, but to-day, by the investment of a dollar, ranks among the "goodholders." He called at the office of The Louisiana State Lottery with Mr. B. Onorato, and was promptly paid in full.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Aug. 15th, 1884.

Bread, Which Was Cast Upon the Waters Fifty-nine Years Ago by Old John Robinson, the Oldest Proprietor of a Combined Menagerie and Circus in the World, Returns to Him With an hundred-Fold Increase.

"The great John Robinson," now the world-famed proprietor of the Ten Big Gigantic New European Combination Shows, adopted for his motto fifty-nine years ago the ever-blessed Scriptural command, "Thou shalt not lie," and if at times our rigid adherence to this world-revered divine injunction may seem to dim the resplendent glories of my unsurpassable exhibition, I know that, eventually, the public will discriminate between the solid, substantial, great, grand and costly character of my colossal show, and the loud mouthed brazen vaporings of a tribe of mountebanks who perambulate the country with a lot of cast-off, worn-out, clap-trap rubbish, which they seek to palm upon the public as worthy of its patronage. To my many million friends and patrons I respectfully refer, who will, I trust, endorse my world-famed amusement enterprise as one which has for the last fifty-nine years borne an unsullied reputation for a strict adherence to the above holy injunction for truth, integrity and honest dealing.

The public's servant,

JOHN ROBINSON,
Proprietor.

I will bring my entire colossal combination of the Ten Biggest Shows on Earth to Fayetteville October 9th.

A Case Without Hope.

Jno. R. Booker, of Macon, Ga., writes: "In 1878 I was attacked by the most ravenous sort of cancerous sores, that ate great holes into my flesh and spread rapidly over my body. I received the very best medical attention; was dosed with mercury and potash until I was so crippled with mercurial rheumatism that I could scarcely hobble about; my throat and mouth were badly ulcerated; my hair began to fall out. So wrecked was my general health, that I became a physical ruin and my life was a burden. For a long time I was bed-ridden, and my suffering was so intense that I prayed for death as a relief. I exhausted the whole catalogue of patent medicines, in each case following the directions religiously. Each in turn seemed to aggravate the malady, and none of them benefited me in any way. When life was apparently hopeless I commenced taking S. S. S. To this Specific I owe my life. In ten days I commenced improving, and in a short time was perfectly well. My hair has grown out thick; my health and strength have returned; the ulcers in my throat and mouth are entirely cured; my appetite has returned, and for the first time in years I enjoy my food. Every sore has disappeared from my body. I weigh as much as I ever did in my life, and am perfectly healthy in every way. The very germs of the cancerous affliction are destroyed. Not only is the terrible malady that was preying on my life, and which every one pronounced incurable, entirely cured, but I am also relieved of the bad effects of the mercury and potash mixtures that I was fed on for years."

Beware of Potash and Mercury mixtures, gotten up to imitate any specific; they are dangerous.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St., Phila.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE IS PERFECTLY safe and easily administered. It is cheap and will give satisfaction. Try it.

The Glorious Wonders of the Gigantic Free Public Exibition.

A few of the great new features in John Robinson's superb and indescribably grand, gorgeous and costly free street parade—mammoth troupe of monster elephants, 300 plumed horses, forty magnificent chariots, dens, vans and cages; five great military bands, black and white camels; all the wealth of an Eastern Monarch's court; also the first presentation of the peerless pageant. The gigantean steam musical Orpheads; equal to one hundred first class musicians; Snake Charmers, Lions and Tigers, Carnival Scenes, Jubilee Singers, Indians, all Nationalities; Giants, Dwarfs, Droves of Ponies, Historical, National, Patriotic and Moral Tableau; and more variety, grandeur, and splendor than ever was seen in any parade, anywhere on earth. It is free and welcome as God's own sunshine, for every body to look at, and not only is it worth a journey to see, but thousands of people do come hundreds of miles to witness this greatest and grandest of all free spectacular mammoth street parade.

Coming to Fayetteville October 9th.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@12	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@.460	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	50@75	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	85@90	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 30—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—₱ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

NEW FALL OPENING

AT

Pemberton's New Store.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from the Grand Openings in the Northern Markets of all the

NEW FALL STYLES,

and is now prepared to please the most fastidious in every thing that is beautiful and attractive.

Dress Goods.

His stock of Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles SILKS, SATINS, PLAIN and BROCADE VELVETS in all shades; FLANNEL SUITINGS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ALMA, OTTOMAN and MYOSITIS CLOTHS, a beautiful and new fabric.

Embroideries.

A great variety of Ladies' Ready-made Underwear, Embroidered Skirts, Chemises, Night Robes, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Wraps.

In this line he will say without fear of contradiction that his assortment surpasses any display ever offered in this city, and assures his friends they will have no excuse to send North for any thing in this line this season.

Call and examine his beautiful

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AND NEWMARKETS,
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

In this line he offers the BEST MAKES of the country, and warrants their STYLE and DURABILITY to surpass Zeigler's.

House-Furnishing Goods.

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and 3-ply CARPETINGS in great variety; VELVET RUGS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—some very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

He offers this season the finest stock of

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

ever displayed in this market, which were bought at greatly reduced prices. Great bargains will be offered in this department.

A cordial invitation is extended to his friends and the public generally to call and see his beautiful and well lighted NEW STORE; a welcome and polite attention will always be given whether you make purchases or not.

Give us a call.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 30, 1884. 87-3t

TO THE LADIES!

HAVING moved into our elegant New Store, we are prepared to show a large and varied stock of

DRESS GOODS,

in new styles and desirable colors, with Trimmings to match. Also, a nice line of

WRAPS

for Ladies, Misses and Children. In

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS AND HOSIERY,

we defy competition, both as to excellence of quality and economy of prices.

To the selection of

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

our special attention was directed.

An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

WILLIAMS HALL.

BLIND TOM,

THE

Musical Phenomenon,

Will give one Concert, Monday, October 6th.
Admission 50 and 75 cents.
Reserved seats now on sale at Haigh's Bookstore.
Doors open at 7; Concert at 8.
Oct 2, 1884. 1t

Town Property for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, I will, on Saturday, October 25th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that HOUSE and LOT on Person Street, in Fayetteville, between the lots of McKethan and Williams and fronting on Person Street and Cool Spring Lane, and known as "The McIntyre House and Lot."

The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 25, 1884. 86-4t

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Having just returned from the Great Northern Cities, where we purchased a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.

In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87 3m

NEW FALL GOODS.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS, CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT HOODS, SACQUES, &c., Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plumes, Tips, Beaver, French and Wool Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Colleretts, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

The best selected stock in the State, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have added 5 and 10 cent counters of useful articles up stairs.

Grand opening of PATTERN HATS and BONNETS about the 8th and 9th of October.

MRS. DYE,
17 HAY STREET.
Oct. 1, 1884. 87tf

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR 1884 — ESTABLISHED 1834 — FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — WARREN PRIOR & SON — THE JEWELERS. — GOLDEN YEAR 1884

PROGRESS! MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet-Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

(A. OVERBAUGH, Prop'r,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE liberal patronage of Commercial Agents and Travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodation and good management. It stands among the

First Hotels of the State.

Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

Sep 25, 1884 86 2m

FOR BEST QUALITY OF

CANNED GOODS,

call on

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

LATEST

IS AMER'S AMERICAN WAFER BISCUIT,

at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

New York Correspondence.

Old Friends in New York—Mr. Bayard's Great Speech—And other Political Matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, September 22, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—During the past week a great many North Carolina merchants have been here. Prominent among them, as veterans in "the trade" are, Mr. Thos. B. Tyson, of Carthage, who has hardly missed a season since 1847, except during the war; and during all these thirty-seven years, he has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the business men of New York, and we know that he richly deserves the high place he holds in the esteem of his own people. Another veteran is Col. Jno. W. Cunningham, of Person county, who as a business man and Legislator stands assuredly high at home as well as in New York. The Colonel and his charming daughters have been spending some time at Saratoga and stopped here for a few days only. I have pleasant memories of a visit to him at his elegant home in Person during the war. He and his accomplished wife are justly celebrated for their cordial hospitality. Still another veteran is our old friend W. J. Parker, Esq., of Bladen, whose genial face and snow white beard make him a conspicuous figure wherever he goes. He no doubt misses, as we all do our quondam fellow salesman, Capt. J. M. Walker, the whiteness of whose beard rivelled Mr. Parker's, and who with him was wont to sit at the Grand Central Hotel for hours (after the grand rounds had been made) entertaining their friends. Mr. Alex. Creech of Raleigh, is another of the ante-bellum class whose long connection with trade has been highly honorable and successful. And yet another is Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, of your city, whose public spirit and devotion to every good work have won for him the esteem of your entire community.

Messrs. F. R. Rose and Walter Leak are also here. They will occupy their new and handsome store about Oct. 1st, and are devoting special care to the selection of their stock, which the ladies especially will find very attractive and complete in every department.

I see by Saturday's *Eagle* that Col. Geo. H. Thompson, of N. C., has been to Head Quarters and assured the committee that the Old North State would give Cleveland and Hendricks a rousing majority.

I regret to learn of the accident to Gen. Scales but trust it will not seriously interfere with his canvass. Maj. Robinson, at Democratic Head Quarters, says that they recognize in Scales just the man to "catch on" at the right time and that he will "catch on" to the Governorship in Nov. The news from all over the country is highly satisfactory and encouraging and you may look for wonderful changes in the electoral vote of many of the Western States. The German defection is found to be even greater than heretofore claimed; the dissatisfaction among the Democrats of Northern New York has almost entirely disappeared; and it is expected that Tammany, the County democracy and Irving Hall will unite upon candidates for local offices, which being accomplished, will require the Republicans to come to Harlem with a hundred thousand majority to carry the State—which they won't do, for we expect a majority outside of New York and Kings.

On Monday night last, Senator Bayard delivered an address to the people of Brooklyn, which was in all respects the grandest political speech I ever listened to. I commend it to the attention of all men as being replete with sound logic, new thoughts, good advice and encouragement.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"In Senator Bayard whosoever will listen can hear the voice of that undeviating manhood which made the republic possible and can alone maintain it. He has fawned upon no prejudice, truckled to no popular folly, burned incense on the shrine of no transient heresy. His Democracy is of date with the Declaration of Independence, but his honor, more ancient still, is rooted in eternal justice. He stands to-day a man in every manly sense, fearless, charitable, resolute, kindly, asking odds of no opponent, yet serving the humblest with a willing heart, and fitted by nature, by experience, and by studious application to counsel a great people in their gravest emergencies. His word is by every principle of reason more potent with the people to-day than that of any other active American. He is recognized by millions as a man to tie to, to listen to, to be guided by. He is in the true sense the American idea embodied. Let the American consider in what mold he would have his government cast, and then say whether Bayard is not himself the mold. Here is no magnet dragging to itself rascality and jobbery of every form; no hand brandishing the sword of war for vulgar eyes, and in secret writing letters of infamy; no plume nodding in theatrical display, to be draggled in the mire of filthy speculation. No, not these. But, instead, a justice from which every villainy shrinks dismayed; a hand unsoiled by bribes; fitted for friendship with honest men the world round, yet nerved in time of need for the sternest offices; and a flag upon whose unstained folds, peace, good will, friendship and a patriotism which neither boasts nor falters are woven."

The great Senator adds a tribute to Governor Cleveland which will resound far above the noise of purchased defamation, as follows:

"This is the leading influence in the character of Grover Cleveland as I discern it; not love of money, not to achieve success nor arouse noisy admiration, but chiefly to perform his duty in that station of life to which it may please God to call him.

"He has done this alike in offices comparatively humble, as well as in those of great distinction and power, for he has governed the Empire State and five and a half millions of people honorably, honestly and well for the past two years.

"As a son and brother he has done his duty.

"As a citizen he has done his duty.

"As a sheriff he has done his duty.

"As Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty.

"As Governor of the State of New York he has done his duty.

"And, God willing, as President of the United States he will do his duty.

His courageous defense of the South and eulogiums upon her people entitle him to our warmest gratitude and highest admiration. He has sacrificed himself anew upon the altar of conscience and duty, for nothing but his vigorous defense of constitutional law whenever assailed, and incidentally his defense of the South have prevented him from securing the nomination for President. I have never seen any thing like the wild enthusiasm with which he was greeted at the beginning of his speech, and when Col. Fellows, who followed him said to him "ay, there is many a one of us yet that hopes, as the goodliest gift God may present to our eyes before we die, that we may see Thos. F. Bayard in the Presidential chair,"—the house went wild.

I send you herewith, Col. Fellows' speech and hope you will publish it for it answers fully the question why we passed by the great leaders of the party and nominated Cleveland.

Mr. Blaine's defense of himself published here on the 20th, is almost an admission of guilt, for he fails to give the names of his witnesses who could corroberate his statements. It completely take the wind out of his libel suit, and will do him no good.

The Republicans have brought a terrible pressure on Henry Ward Beecher to force him to desert Cleveland, but to no purpose as you will see by his letter which follows and which your readers will doubtless enjoy reading.

Mr. Beecher recently received a letter from which the following extracts are made:

September 15, '84

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR:—I have long been thinking of writing you, and your letter of yesterday in the *Evening Post*, which I take, has made me bold to do so. I am a young unmarried man, just commencing the practice of my profession and somewhat ambitions for honorable political preferment. * * * It seems to me that we young men are reading a most terrible lesson in your course of action as to the political candidates for the Presidency. Would you have us believe that we may become common libertines and flaunt our vices in the popular gaze and still confidently ask the people for their suffrages?

In your letter to the *Post* you speak in strong terms against Blaine, but can you advise young men to vote for Grover Cleveland? If the greatest and most eloquent of Christian ministers favors the election of a conceded libertine, pray tell me what is to be expected from young men who find that such acts are not to be visited with reprobation from those to whom we have looked for years for counsel in morals and religion.

It seems to me that no great Christian minister has ever so palpably held the destinies of good morals and religion in his hands as you do at this moment. * * *

My only point is that when Christian ministers seek to gloss over or disregard such sins as it is conceded Grover Cleveland is guilty of, the moral bonds of society are loosening and moral chaos is not very far distant.

Your obedient servant. * * *

To which Mr. Beecher made the following reply:

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., September 16, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR—When you are older and have had a larger experience of public affairs and political ethics, you will regard the letter sent to me with far different eyes than you do now.

Who told you, and by what authority do you state that Cleveland is a libertine—a notorious libertine? Do you regard slander as a part of morality? That story is slander. Not a particle of evidence has been adduced to prove that Cleveland is now an immoral man. That he fell in one instance, twelve years ago, he frankly admits. All the stories of continued dissipation have been searched and traced to the grogshop and the brothel. Not a single witness has even pretended that he knew anything personally, and only hearsay evidence has been bruited by men who ought to be ashamed to offer their ears to dens of infamy and to suffer their tongues to commit adultery with notorious lies.

As it regards the sin of Clevelandin the Halpin case, when divested of the exaggerations—so far from being an encouragement to sin it will be a vivid example and warning to ambitious young men to avoid evil and to maintain social purity. Cleveland has already suffered loss, mortification and damage for the commission of a grievous sin, and to-day it stands in his path with a rod of chastisement, and if he fails to gain the highest place in this Government it will be by reason of that very transgression. That he will be elected I both hope and believe, but the chief danger to his ambition to-day springs from that sin of twelve years ago. Is there no warning in that? No voice to young men?

If I believed Cleveland to be a libertine I would drop him instantly. I do not believe it. I regard him as a grossly slandered man for political purposes, and that abuse, instead of deterring me from supporting him, appeals very strongly to my generosity and chivalry. That he is a prudent man, honestly and earnestly desiring to minister every trust faithfully and loyally, I have no doubt. My message to every young man is, beware of his mistake of years ago and imitate his virtues of to-day.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

My letter is already too long and I fear that your readers will tire of so much politics, but I hope, after the election, to be able to entertain them upon subjects more congenial to their tastes.

Yours,
J. H A.

Wonders of Electricity.

When Benjamin Franklin flew his kite in Philadelphia, and there and then demonstrated the identity of lightning and electricity, many people regarded his sacrilegious experiment with horror, and one good lady inquired of him: "Doctor, even if it is a fact, what good does it do to know it? What is the use of it? "What's the use of a new baby?" said the investigating Yankee.

He meant, of course, that much good might come from it, which it was then impossible to foresee. How much good has come from his daring discovery, and from kindred inquiries that grew out of it, only the most expert electricians even guess. Franklin set his face resolutely to the future, and believed in progress; but if some tricksy Ariel had drawn aside the vail of futurity and given him a glimpse of the wonderful electrical exposition now in progress in Philadelphia, the philosophers would have regarded the prophecy as incredible, and would have pinched himself to see if he was awake.

The mystery which surrounds all electrical phenomena gives this exhibition a character which no other show could possess in the non-expert mind; but it marks a vast step forward, and has the most attractions for those who are best informed. Inside of a building 283 feet long, which is illuminated by the sun by day and at night by the self-same white light, even more luminous, are ranged hundreds of astonishing contrivances to show how the thunderbolt has been tamed and is now being harnessed as the servant of man. On every hand are the manifestations of the tremendous part which the subtle force is taking in the common life of the race.

The most conspicuous devices, of course, are the various appliances for the improvement of the telegraph, telephone and electric light; and some of these are so radical and sweeping as to foreshadow great changes in the construction and effectiveness of these daily wonders. One of the best telephones, for instance, is made entirely without a magnet; and Dr. Gray's quadruplex system of telegraphing has been so multiplied that it seems certain that the question, "What shall we do with the wires?" will be answered by dispensing with a large proportion of them. There are electric lights by the thousand in every form of beauty, from the tiny globe as large as a grape to put into the mouth of a patient and guide the dentist in his delicate work, to the arc-lights for the deep-sea invertigations, and the great naval search lights, mounted on swivels a hundred feet above the waves, to sweep the horizon and irradiate an object two or three miles distant on the darkest night.

Among the most interesting devices is the torpedo detector—a piece of iron so made that when dragged along the bottom of a harbor it feels the influence of any torpedo within fifty feet, and reports the discovery to any boat to which it is connected by wire. Then there are contrivances for giving signals to trains at a distance to prevent accidents, for starting and stopping machinery, regulating clocks, running sewing-machines, churning butter, rocking the cradle, and doing hundreds of other things for promoting the comfort of everyday life. And in one corner stand the giant dynamos—huge elephants of inanimate iron, which, from a wheel revolving between their feet, send forth all the electrical power that performs the miracles around.

Such an exhibition of mysterious phenomena is vaguely awe-inspiring even to the untaught multitude who look at it without seeing it, and listen to it without hearing it; but its real value to science cannot be measured even by those experts who have given years of weary days and sleepless nights to the study of the marvels here disclosed. It seems to mark a revolution in the applications of motive power.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

The Attempt to stir up Strife among the Negroes.

What every fair minded man should be afraid of and despise is:

1st. The attempt of the sectional Republican party to stir up strife between the races by the revival of the Civil Rights Bill.

2d. The attempt to put the negro where nature never intended him. It is a violation of Nature's laws, and is sure to be followed by dire consequences.

The Republican party ought to have gone out of existence when slavery was abolished; but they say their mission is not yet ended. They must first give the negro *Civil Rights and social equality*, and not till that is accomplished will their mission be ended.

How do they propose to do it?

They propose to do it by *Legislation* when they get control of all legislative halls.

This sectional party holds the Supreme Court in contempt. It was demonstrated by Ingersoll, Fred. Douglass and others of the Republican party for its decisions in the Civil Rights case. This same old sectional party denounced the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and refused to abide by it, notwithstanding it was the highest Court in the land and they will do likewise in the Civil Rights case. White men of the West don't delude yourselves into the belief that the Republican party propose to let this Civil Rights Bill rest with the Supreme Court. This was the vain belief of all parties in the Dred Scott case.—*R. R. in Asheville Advance.*

I overheard two young negro women discussing their church affairs the other morning.

"What d'yer think of th' new preacher, Cass?"

"Oh, he's jess too lovely."

"Ain't he got style, though?"

"He's reel New York—an' so young, too."

"An' don' he fill th' chu'ch?"

"S' ful' las' Sunday" 'at Mr. Blossom an' Mr. Parker hed to jess cum up an' sit in th' choir."

"I heard sister Royal say 'at her husban' said, 'at if he tuk in sech c'lecshuns many more times, we'd lift th' tire debt fr'm th' chu'ch, an' cud start a b'nev'lent s'ciety."

"Did y' see his wife? Ain't she jess too homely?"

"An' sickly, and fifty years older'n him."

"She ain't near s' pop'ler 's him. She ain't tuk with th' sisters 'tall."

"Why sakes! I sh'dn't think so. She's too stuck up an' sickly."

"Goin' t' th' sod'able t' night?"

"Course I am. Mr. Parker's goin' to sing opr'ah."

"What opr'ah?"

"'When you'll r'member me.'"

"My sakes! he's pretty choicy, ain't he?"

"He's gettin' mos too fancy to live."

"Th' new preacher'll be there, I s'pose."

"Course he will, an' 'f he's got sense, he'll leave his wife home."

"How'd you like to be a preacher's wife?"

"W-e-e-l-l, I ain't jess quite 'cided yet. Goin' round the county to con'frence meetin's ez nice 'nuff. But don't y' know I'm thinkin' that th' place cz jess th' least mite too onymental t' suit me."—*The Ingleside.*

Senator Edmunds is not a pronounced Prohibitionist and he seems to be doing a specially large "Mumm" business in the Blaine campaign.

Gov. Hendricks.

He tells the Cause of Our Depressed Condition.

My fellow-citizens, the candidate for Governor of the State of Indiana in a speech not long since boasted of the fact that when the Republican party came into power it found an empty treasury, but that it now has an excess in the Treasury of $400,000,000. This statement is true, that when this speech was made there was $400,000,000 lying idle and unemployed in the Treasury at the end of the year. There will be added to that in new vaults another $100,000,000, and it will stand at $500,000,000, wrung from the people beyond the demands of the Government. Have you stopped to think how much that is? It is more than half the paper currency of the United States, and when it comes to be $500,000,000, as it will be at the close of the year and before Congress can act, if the population of the country is properly estimated at 50,000,000, there will be locked up in the Treasury and the vaults dug down deep beneath $10 for every man, woman and child in the country. What for? I am arguing the question, ought there to be a change? The Democrats say in their platform at Chicago that the revenue must be reduced to the requirements of the Government, economically administrated. What do you say to that, my fellow-citizens? Are you a Democrat? Are you a Republican? Are you a Granger or an independent? Whatever may be your party relations, what do you say to that proposition of the Chicago Convention that the revenue shall be reduced to the needs of the Government economically administered? If you do not like that, don't vote with the Democracy, for when the Democracy comes into power, I undertake to say that the machinery will be turned for a while—backwards, did I say—no; forward, in favor of reform; in favor of reducing taxation to the wants of Government economically administered. What are you going to collect any more for? Have you stopped to think that that money which is now locked up is a part of our currency, that it has an office to perform, and that if the Government doesn't need it the people do? Whatever Government doesn't need belongs to the people. If you owe it to the Government pay it; if you don't owe it to the Government for the purpose of carrying on its affairs, economically administrated, don't pay it. Just stop to think how much that $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 would do for you and yours. I don't know how much it would do. I do know that in Indiana, with a soil of wonderful richness, with many of the institutions that make wealth for the people—manufacturing establishments—I know that there is many a man who cannot find employment. There is many a family that are hard pressed because enterprise has stopped, because there is no employment for labor. Ought that to be with $400,000,000 locked up in the Treasury? The Democracy say "reduce taxation until the amount shall be just what the Government needs." The war closed 19 years ago and in 19 years this country should have been administrated upon principles that govern in times of peace. Why should we have extraordinary taxation 20 years after we have passed away from the condition of war? Why shall it be? When we reduce taxation upon these principles until there shall be no more collected than the Government needs, what will be the effect? That money which is now locked up in the Treasury will commence to flow outward. It will come back once more into the pockets of the people and into the channels of trade. Where commerce and trade now stagnate and languish there will be prosperity and activity again. Where there is now no employment for labor it will be found everywhere.

A NOVEL WAY TO CATCH FISH.—A gentleman of this city started for the bayou lately to while away an idle afternoon in fishing. He baited for bass and flung his line. So busily was he engaged that it was some ten minutes before he discovered a man lying in the shade and seemingly taking a comfortable nap. At his feet there lay a large dog who also seemed to have suffered an attack of somnolence.

"Hello, neighbor!" hailed the Houston man. "Why don't you fish?"

"I am fishing, sir," was the sleepy reply.

"Where's your line?"

"Come over here and see," said the other, sitting up.

The Houston man laid down his rod and stepped across to the other.

"I don't see any line," he said.

"You see the dog?"

"Yes."

"He looks to be asleep but he isn't. Do you see his tail? Now, look there and you will see the line running to the water. I am fishing for catfish. I tie the line to the dog's tail. When he gets a bite the line jerks and he naturally starts up the bank. I let him go until the fish comes along, then I stop him, detach the fish, whistle the dog back, and, after rebaiting the hook, we are ready for the next one."

"Great Scheme," said the Houston man, admiringly.

Even as he spoke there came a tug at the dog's tail that made him jump to his feet and run up the bank, while after him came tumbling and flopping a good-sized catfish.

"Heah, Tige," said the fisherman in a soothing way. The dog stopped hesitatingly, but upon being encouraged came back and laid down by his master. The fisherman added the fish to a string of three or four he already had, flung his hook in the water and relapsed into thought. The Houston man went over to the place where his own rod was lying, and, picking it up, broke it into small pieces. Then he came back to the city and told the story. But every man to whom he told it merely tapped his forehead, sighed, shook his head and passed on.—*Houston Post.*

AT A GASCON DENTIST'S.—Patient: "Sir, you put me in a set of false teeth."

Dentist: "I remember."

P.: "You promised they would be just like natural teeth."

D: "No doubt."

P.: "But your false teeth give me a deal of pain!"

D.: "An exact imitation of nature, you see!"—*Varieties.*

Major Blaine boasts of now receiving an average of 100 letters a day, but he isn't writing as many as he used to, particularly of the Mulligan sort.

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

A Red Hot Campaign Paper!

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Will be revived September 15th.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Limited space will be given to advertisements. Advertisers will be guaranteed a circulation of 600. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Prop'r.

Sept 1, 1884. 85-3t

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Book sellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc.** If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

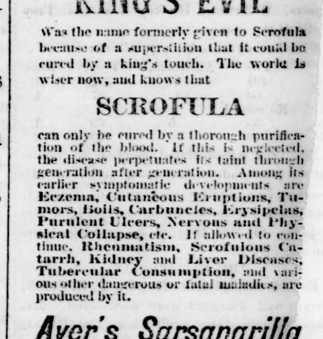
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

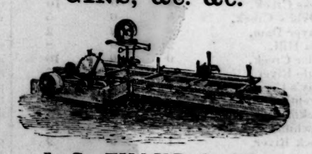


HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35t

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 30
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 36
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 00
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 39
Ore Hill	58.9	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.9	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 06
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	*4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 36
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 22
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 25
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 25	6 15
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	25.6	7 21	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y